DISLIKE TO MR. BLAINE. SAMPLES OF ENGLISH BITTERNESS.

MALEVOLENT IGNORANCE OF "THE TIMES". CLUTCHING AT EVERY CALUMNY AGAINST HIM-THE MENDACITY AND MALICE OF THE DAILY NEWS'S" NEW-YORK CORRESPONDENT-MR MORTON'S NOMINATION GRATIFYING TO ENGLISH AND FRENCH FRIENDS-FAVORABLE IM-PRESSION CREATED BY PEROR'S SPEECH. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNA.]

Copright ; 1888 : By the New-York Tribune. London, June 26.-English comments on the Chicago Convention are conceived in a spirit of bitter dislike to Mr. Blaine, and of bitter resentment against the party which is opposed to giving British manufacturers a monopoly of American markets. "The Times" builds up a whole article on the assertion that Mr. Blaine is no friend to England, clutches at every calumny against him, accepts the idlest rumors as facts, and rejoices over what it calls his defeat. If such an article had appeared in an American journal about Mr. Gladstone, the Gladstonian press in England might well have quoted it as an example of malevolent ignorance. "The Daily News," seldom intelligent about American affairs, accepts with easy indifference the accounts sent by its New-York correspondent, who dates alternately from New-York and Chicago. When Mr. Blaine bluntly described this gentleman's dispatches as " marvels of mendacity and malice" he had not seen them all. Let me give you a sample of what passes here for American news. You will then be able to gauge the value of English opinion formed on such testimony. You may also be interested to read by the dry light of actual knowledge some of the statements which this correspondent thinks no tax on English credulity. He telegraphed on Sunday: The Blaine managers then attempted a coup d'etat. This was defeated because Harrison and others were incensed with the obvious trickery of Blaine and refused to acquiesce in the plot. The Blaine managers became alarmed, and were afraid to persevere. The whole country," continues this veracious chronicler," is laughing at the spectacle the convention presents, especially at the tricky part played by Mr. Blaine. The general comment is that he has brought, not only himself, but the party into contempt. Whatever action the convention takes makes little difference now. Cleve-

Monday's dispatch ignores these unlucky predictions, but repeats some of the libellous innuendoes which this patriotic American supplies to the English market. Mr. Blaine's telegrams reiterating his refusals to be a candidate were, it seems, laughed at. Many things are laughed at, though on which side of the laugher's face is not always clear. When Mr. Godkin titters in the editorial sanctum of "The Evening Post" his subaltern cables to London that the Continent is convulsed. General Harrison," he explains, " was nominated because Mr. Blaine's nomination otherwise than by acclamation would have been a suicidal blunder. General Harrison is a man of mediocre ability, but the choice of him in preference to Mr. Blaine is a great gain for decent politics, and will enable the Republicans to present the protection side of the tariff issue respectably and give the country an orderly campaign. Yet the prolonged wrangle of the convention has brought the Republican party into general ridicule."

land's success is more certain than ever."

This interesting narrative finds its support in other dispatches. None of them, indeed, are friendly to Mr. Blaine, but their authors at least try to state facts. It is, on the whole, astonishing to find how much wiser some Englishmen are about American affairs than Americans themselves There is a Radical journalist who informs his readers that Harrison has as much chance of becoming President as becoming King of Prussia. The Provincial press is mostly silent. So is the Tory press in London. Almost all the kicks come for Vice-President gratifies many personal friends in England and France. He is perhaps better liked in France by the French Republicans than any living American. No American Minister to France of recent days has made more reputation or done better service in that difficult position.

The Emperor's speech to the Reichstag has made marked and very favorable impression. It would not be a very rash guess that the hand which held the pen when this document was composed was the hand of Prince Bismarck. Certain it is, that every idea in the message He was remanded until to-morrow. is an idea which Prince Bismarck has, for twenty rears, done his best to enforce on Europe. Peace is the refrain of the whole speech, but peace maintained by arms. Peace while Germany wishes peace, till Germany is in greater danger from peace than war. Peace, till she has become too strong to be attacked. England, like the rest of Europe, is looking on Prince Bismarck as the Chief Con stable of the Continent. The English press so hails him to-day, and hails the Emperor as a ruler ready to leave Prince Bismarck a free hand.

Mr. Stanley's fate was discussed yesterday by the Royal Geographical Society. Sir Francis De Winton, whom the president described as in a position to speak more authoritatively than any other man, once more declared his belief that Mr. Stanley is all right. Probably, said Sir Francis, Mr. Stanley had met with some resistance November last. No doubt the white Pacha who had been seen by the natives fighting his way through the country was Mr. Stanley.

Mr. Frederick Villiers, the well-known war correspondent, writes to say that he is convinced that Mr. Stanley intended to advance on Khartoum from Bahr Gazel. He, too, believes he is the white Pacha, a name likely to stick.

Lord Coleridge's long-promised letter in behalf of the Arnold Memorial halast appeared. He tells us that has at Smith's refusal to continue the pension to Mrs. Arnold is based chiefly, though not exclusively, on the want of precedent. It would be interesting to know what else it is based on. England is certainly the only country in the world where such an excuse would have been held good; where, indeed, was there a precedent for Mr. Arnold him-What the committee have determined on is to solicit funds, first, for a medallien on the bust in Westminster Abbey; second, to make adequate provision for Mrs. Arnold and her unmarried daughter; third, to found at Oxford an Arnold

The Wood libel case continues to be the chief entertainment of the town. The theatres are half empty, but Lord Coleridge's court is crowded. More reputations than Mr. Wood's are now seen to be at stake. Hardly a witness leaves the stand without having damaged either himself or some other important personage. Perhaps never before has so much daylight been let in upon racing as now practised. "One more such trial," said a man well known on the turf and elsewhere, " and the turf must be left to those who disgrace it." The defence have succeeded, perhaps, in damaging Mr. Wood, but hardly anybody escapes without a touch from the brush with which he is tarred.

G. W. S. Dublin, June 26.-Edward Joseph Kennedy, Nationalist Member of Parliament for the south division of

file), has announced his intention to resign his seat. He will be succeeded by Rarrister Leamy.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND BURNED IN SWEDEN. London, June 26.—The town of Sundsvall, on the Gulf of Bothnia the centre of the timber trade of Sweden, has been almost destroyed by fire. The sown of Umea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, has also been

partly burned. The damage at Sundsvall and Umea will reach \$5,000,000. Immense tracts of forest land have been burned over. A drouth has pre-vailed for a long time, rendering the wood very dry. condition and the prevalence of wind sterms the flames spread with great fierceness and

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED. THE MOTION OF CENSURE REJECTED. THE SPEECHES OF GLADSTONE AND O'BRIEN EN-

London, June 26.—In the House of Commons to-day debate was resumed on Mr. Morley's motion, censuring the Government for its administration of the Irish Crimes Act. William O'Brien (Nationalist) held that the Plan of Campaign never really troubled the people, and that they approved it. Nothing that had happened to individuals under the plan could compare with the sufferings of tenants without the plan. What had happened to tenants that could compare with the action of Irish landlords in flinging tens of thousands of Nora Fitzmaurices out of their homes to meet the worst fate? The disgusting claptrap about crimes in Ireland was what American politicians called the policy of the bloody shirt. It was a policy of war and hatred Plan of Campaign, so far from being a failure, was accepted now even by landlords like Lord Massercene. After two years of operation of the Plan of Campaign, there were 280 evicted tenants out of more than 60,000 who had fought and won under the Plan of campaign. (Cheers.) He could further state that every one of these 280 tenants was in a comfortable home to-day, and every man would yet come back to his own home in triumph. (Cheers.)

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin (Conservative) said that everybody knew that if there one man in England who was more responsible than another for the atrocities of the was the leader of the Opposition, who seemed to forget how he had encouraged them. (Cries "Shame!" "Withdraw.") Mr. Gladstone might have forgotten what words he used about the Parnellite chiefs, but that would not be attributed to loss of memory, through infirmities of age.

Mr. Gladstone, who upon rising was received with loss of memory through infirmittes of age, he hoped, for a time at any rate (renewed cheers) that he would remain able to cope with antagonists of the calibre of Mr. Chaplin. What was more significant about the state of Ireland than the fact that nineteen out of the eighty-six Nationalist Members had been sent to He ventured to say that if they went to their constituents all of these nineteen would be returned by larger majorities than before, if only because

turned by larger majorities than before, if only because they were sufferers through the wrong-doing of the Government. The Government's vote might be against them, but their ultimate appeal was to public opinion.

Mr. Gladstone said that those who denounced the plan of campaign had to meet the contention that the plan was framed when Parliament refused to meet the necessities of the tenants. Recent land court decisions had shown that the demand of the plan of campaign were not unjust. The early of Cromwell lived from generation to generation in Ireland. Could it be supposed that the people, who were aware that horrors and attrocties almost incredible had been done in the name of the law, could consider the law in the same spirit as the judge? It was a strangeliony of fate that Mr. Dillon should be lectured upon legality by Major Saunderson, who had threatened that if Parliament passed a certain law he would counsel violent resistance to it. Mr. Dillon had much to learn before he arrived at Major Saunderson's eminence. (Laughter.) Mr. Dillon's influence in preventing further bloodshed at Michelstown might have been remembered by the Judge when he inflicted upon Mr. Dillon the maximum penalty.

Mr. Gladstone then entered into a long detailed ac-

bloodshed at Michelstown might have been remembered by the Judge when he inflicted upon Mr. Dillon the maximum penalty.

Mr. Gladstone then entered into a long detailed account of the Killeagh case, which he characterized as scandalous and as bad as anything that had happened in the days of Judge Jeffries.

Mr. Balfour was greeted with loud cheers. He taunted Mr. Gladstone with abstaining from bringing against the Government in Parliament the accusations that he made against them before popular audiences. His comparison of the acts of the present Irish magistracy with the conduct of Judge Jeffries was the most scandalous attack that had ever been made in Parliament. (Cheers.) If they were to dismiss every magistrate whose decision was overruled, they would find their hands pretty full. Was it asserted that one finocent man had been convicted? The fact was that these who had been found guilty gloried in their offences rather than denied hem.

In reference to Mr. Pillon, Mr. Balfour asserted that the murder of Constable Whelehan was distinctly traceable to his speech to the effect that he would not tolerate landgrabbers. Was it a political offence to urge people to destroy landgrabbers? Mr. Balfour concluded by contending that the Government had succeeded beyond their expectations in suppressing lawlessness in Ireland. Whether they would be allowed to proceed, he did not know, but he did know that the future of Ireland could only safely rest on foundations of honesty, liberty and law. (Cheers.) The censure motion was rejected—306 to 273.

PITCHER ARRESTED IN MONTREAL. THE FUGITIVE TELLER CAUGHT WITH SECURITIES

AND CASH ON HIM AMOUNTING TO \$700,000 Montreal, June 26. (Special).-Charles A. Pitcher, the teller of the Union Bank of Providence, R. L. who absconded with over half a million dollars, was arrested here to-night by Detective Keller. Pitcher had with him \$700,000 in securities and cash. He registered here under the name of J. A. Roberts, of Fall River, Massachusetts, and had he not been arrested he intended leaving this

city by to-morrow morning's steamer for Europe. DR. MACKENZIE AS A POLITICIAN. GERMAN NEWSPAPER DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION

OF HIS RECENT STATEMENTS. Berlin, June 26 .- The "North German Gazette," alading to the published interview had with Dr. Mackenzle at The Hague, in which the doctor admitted having concealed his knowledge of the cancerous nature of the late Emperor's malady in order to prevent

a regency, says:

The statement that Emperor Frederick or his consort in their own interests desired to rule even for a short time is untrue. Emperor Frederick, who had the highest conceivable sense of the duties imposed upon him by his Imperial dignity, would not have assumed the government of the country if he were proved to be incurably affected with cancer.

According to his own statement Dr. Mackenzie considered it his principal task to play a political role. An unimportant English physician, holding radical views in politics, has the presumption to act the part of privy councillor and exercise decisive influence upon the German Nation. Dr. Mackenzie's statement calls for an explanation.

THE SESSION OF THE REICHSTAG CLOSED. Berlin, June 26.-The Prussian Ministers took the oath of allegiance before the King at the Palace at

Prince Bismarck and many members of the Federal Council were present in the Reichstag at the opening of to-day's session. The President read the address in reply to the speech from the throne. It cordially approves the Emperor's declarations and ex-presses confidence that under Emperor William II. and the federal governments the peace of the German people will not be disturbed. The address was adopted

Herr von Boetticher, Minister for the Imperial Home Office and representative of the Chancellor, read a message closing the session of the Reichstag. Three cheers were given for the Emperor before the

RATIFYING THE SUEZ CANAL CONVENTION. Constantinople, June 26.—An irade or degree an-nouncing the ratification by Turkey of the Suez Canal Convention between England and Turkey is published.

BISHOP COXE AND PERE HYACINTHE'S FLOCK. Paris, June 26.—Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of Buffalo, who came here to confirm Pere Hyacinthe's flock, wrote to the Archbishop of Paris for permission to perform the confirmation rites, but has received no reply.

KANSAS TOWNS AT LOGGERHEADS.

Chicago, June 26.-A dispatch from Wichita, Kansas, says: "The militia has returned from Stevens County, where it had been ordered to quell the riot which was feared between Hugotan and Woodsdale over the canvass of votes on the railroad bonds. county commissioners met at Hugotan on Saturday. The militia preserved the greatest caution, and kept peace in all quarters. When the canvass was completed, it showed that the bonds were defeated by a small majority. The matter is still unsettled, and will be carried to the Supreme Court. It is believed that the company will go back to Hugotan soon. Serious trouble is hourly expected."

HAS FAITH IN THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY. Pittsburg, Penn., June 26 (Special).-Ex-Congressman A. G. Cochran, of Allegheny City, Penn., who is now living in St. Louis, has resigned the solicitorship of the Tehuantepec Ship Railway Company, because his duties as general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific occupied all his time. He is still a stockholder, however, and thinks ex-Secretary Windom and Colonel

MANY SHARP THUNDER-CLAPS

TWO SHOWERS SWEEP OVER THE CITY. THE TEMPERATURE MORE BEARABLE-FEWER

PROSTRATIONS-SIGNS OF A COOL SPELL The weather yesterday was a series of surprises Few persons leaving home in the morning took along their umbrellas, because there were the usual indications of a fine day; but by 12 o'clock the few who had them were regarded with envy by the crowds of business men in all the downtown streets, who were forced to seek shelter in the nearest doorway or get a drenching. Hundreds of women, too, had to pay the penalty of being caught unprotected, and will long remember yesterday as the day when their favorite dresses were ruined.

During the forenoon the heat was intense. At 7 a. m. the mercury registered 76 degrees at the Signal Service office in the tower of the Equitable Building, and 78 degrees at Hudnut's. The readings at the latter place, which give more nearly the temperature which pedestrians really have to suffer, were as follows: At 9 a. m., 82 degrees; at noon, 85 degrees; at 3:30 p. m., 81 degrees. The highest temperature of the day at the Signal Station was at 11 a. m., when it was 82.6 degrees. At 7 a. m. the humidity was about nor-

The rain began to fall at exactly 12:15 p. m. There were several sharp thunder-claps that appeared to be ominously near everybody's head. A man at Breadway and Maiden-lane thought the lightning had hit the Western Union Building, while a good many people in and about Central Park expected to see many of the big trees come down with a crash. In Part II of the Circuit Court a playful spark caused a momentary panie by going in on a wire and dancing around. It was afterward discovered that several people in the Court House had been slightly affected by the shock, among them John B. McGoldrick, the clerk.

THE AFTERNOON A HOT ONE. At 1:08 p. m. the storm ceased as suddenly as it had begun; the breeze died away, and the heat seemed more sufficiating than At 4:12, after about three hours of glowing sunshine, another black cloud gathered quickly in the north, and again the sharp thunder claps were heard. This storm lasted just six minutes, and then went as it had come, with a

sharp peal of thunder.

The Weather Clerk, Mr. Dunn, says that while the rainfall for June last rear amounted to 7.71 inches, 87 of an inch had fallen during the present month, including yesterlay. The indications were that New-York would now

The indications were that New-York would now have a momentary relief from the high temperature which has prevailed for a week.

An unknown man was stunned by the lightning as he took refuge in a doorway of the Chemical Bank Building. He quickly recovered. George Borren, thirty-four years old, died from sunstroke at No. 161 Lewis-st. Macgaret Roach, an infant, died at No. 565 West Thirty-seventh-st. Arthur Thompson, nine years old, was overcome by the heat. He was taken to his home, No. 893 Eleventh-ave. William McCann, a blacksmith, of No. 86 Thomas-st., who was taken to Chambers Street Hosnital on Monday suffering from sun-No. 86 Thomas-st., who was taken to Chambers Street Hospital on Monday suffering from sunstroke, died yesterday. James McGee, of No. 103 West-st., was taken to Chambers Street Hospital yesterday suffering from prostration.

Death certaficates to the number of 227 were filed at Sanitary Headquarters yesterday, the largest number in a single day since the summer of 1886. About 75 we coult of these were in tenement

bout 70 per cent of these were in tenement and about half of them were due, in part, to Louis Bilhardt, age sixty, of No. 82 Seventh-

Louis Bilhardt, age sixty, of No. 82 Seventhst., was killed by sunstroke. He was a war veteran and a member of the Koltes Post, G. A. R. Edward Schneider, a baker, thirty-two years old, of No. 183 Hester-st., also died of sunstroke.

The effects of the heat in Newark were shown in the City Clerk's Office to-day, where upward of thirty burial permits were granted. This is double the number of permits granted on any day heretofore. Michael Cassidy, employed in the Lime Kiln Works, in Bridge-st., Newark, was overcome by the heat on Monday, and died yesterday at St. Michael's Hespital.

REPORTED FREAKS OF THE LIGHTNING.

During the squall between 12 and 1 o'clock

During the squall between 12 and 1 o'clock an object, which is described as a ball of fire by those who saw it, was seen to fall from the sky and strike a large pile of bricks and other building materials in East Twenty-fifth-st., near Third-It is said by those who claim to have seen all of fire descending that it fell from a clear st. The fire-ball was also seen by Policemen Jennings and Hennessy, on duty in the neighborhood, Fireman Brett, of Engine No. 16, and several others. The brick pile was knocked down, and after the occurrence people gathered up some of the fragments as mementos of the lightning's visit to the snot.

A flash of lightning struck a portion of the elegraphic apparatus in the city department of THE TRIBUNE yesterday during the storm with a report like the crack of a revolver.

The house of John Fox. No. 116 Sherman-ave., Jersey City, was struck by lightning during yesterday's storm and was damaged to the amount of \$300. The members of the family were shocked, but not injured.

A SUMMER HOTEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. Asbury Park, N. J., June 26 (Special) .- A lightning bolt struck the tall flagstaff on the Delaware House, at Ocean Beach, this morning. The flagstaff torn into splinters. The boit passed through the roof into three bedrooms, tearing off nearly all the

lath and plaster. The inmates of the hotel escaped

SNOW FALLS IN WISCONSIN. Milwaukee, June 26.-A dispatch to "The Evening Wisconsin" from Elisworth, Pierce County, Wis., says that snow fell there this morning.

WAR ON THE JERSEY COAST. THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S MONOPOLY IN

VADED BY THE UNITED STATES COMPANY. Long Branch, N. J., June 26 (Special).—A war has een started along the coast between the Adams and the United States Express Companies and is being waged with vigor. The rates to and from Long Branch, Red Bank, Asbury Park and other towns on the coast have been cut from 33 to 50 per cent. The Adams Express Company had the monopoly of this business for nearly thirty years. About two months ago the Central Railroad of New-Jersey contracted to give the United States Express Company the exclusive right for express privileges over all its lines, including the New-York and Long Branch Railroad and the New-Jersey Southern. John Hoey, of the Adams Express Company, who has lived here for many years, was deeply incensed by the move made against his company, and at once began laying

plans to head off the interlopers.

The New-York and Long Branch Railroad has been operated since 1882 jointly by the New-Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania roads, each furnishing onehalf of the trains. The Adams Express Company has a long time contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Hoey at once began arranging to keep the trade of his company along the coast. He has sent down to all points along the coast handsome horses and new wagons. At this place his company has twenty Heretofore it only had five. Mr. Hoey has leased a store here for his company. United States Express Company has leased the building next door. Special rates and rebates are given to big dealers by the express companies, and the fight promises to be a long one.

State Camp, Peekskiil, June 26.-It began to rain at an early hour this morning and poured steady until noon. The 2d Provisional Battalion and Regiment were both out in battalion drill when it was raining but did not stay long. The boys amused themselves in their tents, by singing, dancing and playing seven-up. Some rolled trousers up and waded around in the puddles of water sailing little boats which they had whittled. The man on the sprinkling cart says that if he had

RAIN DRENCHES THE CAMP.

his way it would rain every day. A number of the 32d Separate Company went to the pienic at Java Island this afternoon, given by Sons of Veterans, Delancy Cole Post, No. 78, of Peekskill, and enjoyed themselves immensely. K OCKED OUT BY THE MILLS BILL. Stenbenville, Ohio, June 26 (Special).-The Cart-wright Iron Works of this city made an assignment this afternoon to Colonel Thomas P. Spencer, an at,

Davis secretary. It started in 1685 with a factory devoted to the manufacture of cotton ties. The cause of the assignment is ascribed by the president to the general depression of business prevailing and the uncertainty for the future on account of the threatened passage of the Mills bill. The company gave employ-ment to over 100 men.

DEATH BY RAIN AND FLOOD. DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION IN MEXICO. SEVEN HUNDRED PEOPLE PERISH IN THE FLOOD-

HOUSES DESTROYED BY THE HUNDREDS -THE PEOPLE HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE. St. Louis, June 26.-A special dispatch from the

City of Mexico says: Telegraphic communication, which has been inter rupted for several days by the floods, has been restored, and the particulars of the terrible disaster on the line of the Mexican Central Railway, particularly at Leon and Silao, are obtained. During the past ten days the table lands between here and Zacatecas have been visited by unprecedented rains. Every mountain rivulet along the Central Railway for more than 200 miles has been converted into a destructive orrent and the valleys present the appearance of akes. Many cities and towns have been inundated.

and Leon and Silao have been partially destroyed." The first intimation received in this city of the disaster in the north was a telegram from Silao, dated June 18. It said: "It began raining heavily here vesterday and continued all night, raising the Silac River out of its banks, breaking at the north end of the town and passing through the streets with irresistible force. Most houses here being of adobe, as soon as they were saturated with water, they be About 325 houses have been destroyed. The station buildings are occupied by homeless people. who are unable to obtain anything to eat excep watermelons and fruit found floating in the water. It still continues raining."

On the 20th it was learned that the floods had been more destructive in Leon than in Silao. On the 18th the river broke over its dykes and finally flooded the city. As the rain fell the river rose rapidly, its volume of water flowing into the town, gradually wearing away the foundations of buildings, which be-

SCENES OF TERROR AND DESTRUCTION Monday night brought to that city one of the most errible scenes ever witnessed in any country. believing themselves secure from the flood, went to bed in those parts of the town where the water had not found its way. The steady downfall of rain increased the flow of the river and rapidly extended its channels until over half of Leon was under water. Houses tumbled in rapidly, and the loss of life began, undations of modern times. As the buildings fell or drowned. One whole night of terror followed. Men, women and children fled to the streets in their nightclothes, some to find shelter on higher ground and others to be swept away by the flood. On Tuesday rain was still falling. A mammoth lake extended its length and breadth to all parts of the compass. Where the houses had stood the night previous, water was surging in its flight to lower ground into the hundreds. All night it poured, until Wednesday morning saw the lake surrounding the city un liminished in size, with a steady rain falling. the afternoon, however, it ceased raining and the waters began to recede. The people recovered from tion of the city. It is estimated that 700 persons

once formed houses, and one is led to believe that there must be bodies buried under them. There are also bodies still floating in the water. One hundred and eleven bodies have been recovered, without moving any ruins of houses, wherein are supopsed to be hundreds of bodies buried. The destroyed houses e estimated at 2,000, and the loss at \$2,000,000.

AT LEAST 700 LIVES LOST. Many other towns have been badly damaged, but loss of life is only reported from Silno and Leon. The Mexican Central has suffered severely. Several washouts occurred between Aguas Calientes and Leon, but

outs occurred between Aguas Calientes and Leon, but they have now been repaired, and trains are running from El Paso as far south as Leon, to Irapuato, a distance of thirty-nine miles.

The State of Guanajuato and the Federal Government are doing much to succor the victims of the flood. The last reports from Leon are heartrending. The whole population are busily working into the rains of the tallen houses. Nearly everybody has lost relatives or friends, and those who have not have seen their earthly possessions disappear in a night. The estimates of loss of life and property given are the smallest reported, and are certainly within the bounds of truth. The last statement just received places the number of houses destroyed in Leon at 2.224, and the homeless families at more than 1.000. More than 250 bodies have been recovered from the ruins, and there is no probability that the entire number will fall short of 700.

MRS. CLEVELAND MEETS HER MOTHER. MRS. FOLSOM ARRIVES ON THE WESTERNLAND-

Mrs. Folsom, the mother of Mrs. Cleveland, arrived from Europe on the steamship Westernland vesterday The vessel was reported off Fire Island at 1:30 p. m. and reached Quarantine at 5:30. Surveyor Beattle. Deputy Collector Peters and Captain Whelan, of the Barge Office, went down on the revenue cutter U. S. Grant and met the steamer at the boarding station. The Surveyor handed Mrs. Folsom down the gangplank, and as soon as the baggage was transferred the Government boat steamed to West Twenty-second-st. and the members of the party were driven to the Victoria Hotel. Mrs. Folsom looked exceedingly well and said the voyage was a very pleasant one.

Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by her cousin, Bon-Jamin Folsom, reached Jersey City last night at 9:15. Few people were aware that Mrs. Cleveland was coming to New-York to meet her mother, and there sylvania station. Taking her cousin's arm, the wife ferryboat unnoticed, except by a score of reporters who were waiting the return of the delegates from Chicago. On reaching the New-York side Mis. Cleveland and her escort were driven to the Victoria Hotel.

SHERIDAN TO BE TAKEN TO NONQUIT.

PLANS FOR HIS REMOVAL FROM WASHINGTON BY THE STEAMER SWATARA.

Washington, June 26 (Special).-General Sheridan's friends no longer attempt to conceal the fact that his condition of extreme prostration is such as to cause the most serious anxiety and that nothing but his immediate removal from the city at all risks can be relied upon to give any chance of a prolongation of Airangements have been made to place him on board the United States steamer Swatara to-morrow afternoon, not later than 3:30 o'clock. He will be conveyed from his residence to the steamer in one of the Red Star ambulances in a swinging cot such as are used in the Army, and a cot of a similar character will be arranged for his accommodation in the after-cabin of the Swatara. It is expected that the Swatara will sail about 7 o'clock to-morrow evening for Nonquit, Mass., or Buzzard's Bay, as it is better

Drs. O'Reilley and Yarrow will accompany him. Mrs. Sheridan and Colonel "Mike" Sheridan will also, of course, go with the party on board of the steamer, but the rest of the family will proceed to their destination by rail. The Swatara at the best is a slow-sailing vessel,

not able to make more than seven or eight knots an hour, but her speed will be regulated to suit the condition of the patient, which is exceedingly precarious. It is expected that she will reach Nonquit on Satur-

MRS. HAMERSLEY TO MARRY THE DUKE. Newport, R. I., June 26 (Special).-It is stated her on good authority that the report that the Duke Mariborough is to marry Mrs. Hamersley is true. The wedding, it is said, will take place to-morrow in

HOW SHALL THE TOWNS BE CONNECTED! Newtown and Flushing for fifty years have been con-nected by a drawbridge, which has been maintained quality by the two towns. Some time ago it was de-clared unsafe for travel and a new bridge was recomclared unsafe for travel and a new bridge was recom-mended, to cost 64,000. Each town was to pay \$2,000. Flushing was prepared to pay its share, but Newtown would only contribute \$500, so no new bridge was had. Flushing has now made application to the Supreme Court saking that the court order the towns to build the bridge on their respective credits, and that the money be raised by taxes next autumn.

STORY OF THE NOMINATION

HARRISON CHOSEN BY BLAINE'S FRIENDS.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE INFLUENCES THAT BROUGHT ABOUT THE FINAL RESULT. of TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ]

Chicago, June 26 .- The story of the nomina tion of General Harrison is an interesting one. The following may be relied upon as an accurate statement of the influences that brought it about and the circumstances attending it: "The general belief in Sherman's great strength

on Sunday," said one of the most conspi Blaine men in the Convention to-day, who did not want to have his name used, " and the general expectation of his nomination were justified the situation as it appeared on the surface. The talk on Sunday was very strong for Sherman. The caucus of Mr. Blaine's friends which met on Sunday night embraced one or two well-known friends of his from almost every State. Notices for this meeting had been sent out on Saturday because of the sudden movement that afternoon to bring Mr. Blaine's name before the Convention, which, if it had not been shut off by the adlournment, would undoubtedly have resulted in his nomination. It was necessary to decide what Mr. Blaine's friends should do. But the caucus was especially timely in view of the threatening strength of Sherman, though it was not called with reference to it. The central point of this strength was the determination of the New-York delegates to vote for Sherman after giving Harrison a fair chance. With the Ohio strength and the Pennsylvania strength this movement made Sherman's nomination imminent. " It was in this situation that friends of Mr.

Creed Haymond, chairman of the California delegation, as chairman. The roll of States was called. Among those present were Creed Haymond and M. H. de Young, of California; Powell Clayton and Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas; Messrs. Parsons, of Alabama; Hamil, of Colorado; Fessenof Connecticut; Leland, of Kansas; Warmoth and Harper, of Louisiana; Boutelle, Leslie, of Maine; Adam King, of Maryland; Gavel, of Michigan; R. C. Kerens, of Missouri; Dr. F. L. Burden and Mr. Love, of Massachusetts; Colonel Conger, member of the National Committee from Ohio; Charles E. Smith, of Pennsylvania; General George Morley, of Tennessee; John S. Wise, of Virginia; and J. W. Mason, of West Virginia. It was generally reported that a combination had been formed b tween the Sherman and Alger forces. It was also the expectation of the Sherman people that they would get a portion if not all of the Allison votes, so that bets were freely made on Sunday that

Blaine met. The caucus organized by selecting

Sherman would be the nominee. ACTION OF THE CAUCUS. The representatives of the various States reported how many votes could be brought to Blaine when the word was passed along, and how many upon the following ballot. Many, of course, were under such obligations to other candidates that they could not give their votes upon the first ballot, but could come in on the next. This canvass indicated that there was a large majority of the Convention who were not only favorable to Blaine, but really wanted his nomination. It is a fact that this strength approached 600 votes. A considerable proportion of it would, in any event, have been held in reserve. It could not be given at the outset, but the canvass further showed that whenever the movement should be made nearly a majority of the Convention would go that way on the first ballot. Meanwhile, during the late hours of the afternoon, Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Manley had received the first of the two dispatches from Blaine requesting his friends to respect his Paris letter. The dispatch was marked 'private,' and 'use wisely.' Mr. Boutelle went into the caucus, and without alluding to the dispatch and speaking for the Maine delegation and in their name, earnestly requested all the friends of suggested that the vote subject should be referred parlor. Those present were Alfred H. Hendricks, cus, Mr. Haymond, should be chairman. There Kilbourn, of California; Thomas W. Scott, of to a committee, of which the chairman of the caufrom voting for Mr. Blaine, but they acquiesced in the suggestion that a committee should be appointed, and that no movement for Blaine should be made except upon the report, and practically upon the summons, of that committee. As a matter of

fact, the committee became a steering committee. It was composed of Creed Haymond, Charles Emory Smith, General George Morley, Dr. F. L. Burden, General A. L. Conger, Powell Clayton and Samuel Fessenden. S. B. Elkins and R. C. Kerens, together with Messrs. Boutelle and Manley and other representative friends of Mr. Blaine, were in constant consultation with the committee. committee was not made up in accordance with any plan, but it fitted into the situation so as to bring in information regarding the movements of almost all the candidates. Creed Haymond represented the extreme wing. Charles Emory Smith was in favor of Harrison next to Blaine, and took part in the work of this committee with the full knowledge and approval of the Harrison men, who were, like the friends of all the candidates, glad to see the Blaine movement in charge of conservative men. Burden was for Alger; so was Clayton. Fessenden was for Allison. Conger represented the Ohio element. In this way the committee was able to get, and with entire propriety, a complete knowledge of all phases of the situation.

MOVING ON A SUPPOSED COMBINATION. Upon the adjournment of the caucus the com mittee went immediately to work. They had some consultation with the friends of Allison and were also in communication with the friends of Harrison. In view of the threatening reports of the alliance between Sherman and Alger it was deemed important to have a clear understanding of the position of Alger's friends, and the committee at two o'clock on the morning of Monday had a conference with Mr. Duffield, Alger's political representative, and Mr. Hecker, his business partner. There were present Messis. Fessenden, Conger, Smith and Kerens. The committee very frankly stated to Mr. Duffield and Mr. Hecker what had taken place at the caucus, and as frankly informed them of the report of a coalition be-

what had taken place at the caucus, and as frankly informed them of the report of a coalition between Sherman and Alger. Both stated that the reports, which even went to the length of saying that there was a written compact in existence, were absolutely unfounded, and convinced the committee that they were entirely sincere in saying so, and that there was no probability that any such combination would be made.

"This brings the story up to the meeting of the Convention itself. The members of the steering committee were scated not far apart. Haymond, Clayton and Fessenden were at the heads of the California, Arkansas and Connecticut delegations respectively. Smith was near at hand on the platform among the correspondents. Burden was across the aisle from the first three named, in the Massachusetts delegation, and Conger a little further on, among the Ohio men. It was understood that they should have a conference at the close of each ballot and determine what policy should be pursued upon the next ballot, and that the word should be passed along the line.

"When the Convention opened Mr. Boutelle rose and read the two telegrams from Mr. Blaine. It is believed by some of his friends, who do not know why the second one was sent, that it was in consequence of unwarranted and unauthorized statements cabled Mr. Blaine that his honor was being compromised. It was evident that there could be no union of all the candidates in a request to Mr. Blaine to make the race, such as some of his friends had hoped might bring him into the field in spite of his wishes. The steering committee were determined that no effort to bring his name seriously before the Convention should be contrary to the instructions of the Paris letter.

"The TIDE TURNED TO HARRISON."

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" The ballot proceeded, and California still voted for Blaine. At the close of the first ballot a hasty for Blaine. At the close of the first ballot a hasty conference was held and the determination reached that on the next ballot California should vote for Harrison. Elkins had been for some days talking with the California delegation, with a view to pre-

paring them for this action when the proper time If California had voted on this-the second ballot of the day—for Blaine again, New-York would have absandoned Harrison on the third ballot and would have voted for Sherman. This would have begun the break to Sherman, and then there would have been a break on the other side to Alger, bringing the contest between Sherman and Alger instead of between Sherman and Harrison. It was the hope that this might come about that induced the Algar people to stand out. The vote of California, however, started the break to Harrison. Blaine men took the cue, and Harrison vote was swelled on this ballot to 278. At the end of the rolleal Iowa withdrew Allison with the determination of casting her votes for Harrison, he being really the second choice of the delegation.

"J. S. Clarkson was really the manager of the Allison canvass and the personal representative of Senator Allison. Before withdrawing Allison, he decided that the movement for Harrison must be made absolutely sure. He conferred with the Massachusetts delegation, and had assurances of twenty-five of their votes for Harrison. He conferred also with other States and received similar assurances.

"While these conferences were going on, Senator ballot of the day-for Blaine again, New-York

ferred also with other States and received similar assurances.

"While these conferences were going on, Senator Quay, who had been absolutely confident throughout of Senator Sherman's nomination, was seen and asked if he would not go into the movement for Harrison and swing Fennsylvania that way, but he answered that they ought to stand by Sherman for another ballot. Here there was a elever manoeuvre. The vote of Pennsylvania was announced as fifty-seven for Sherman and three for Harrison. Captain Walters challenged it, and the delegation was polled. "Chris." Magee was anxious to get into the Harrison movement before Quay. So it was arranged that Henry W. Oliver, who was made delegate-at-large by Magee, should vote for Sherman, thus giving Quay the impression that Magee's followers were going to vote for Sherman, while Magee's men, who came toward the end of the list, voted for Harrison, thus increasing his votes from Pennsylvania from three, as announced, to eight.

THE NOMINATION A FIXED FACT.

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" After Clarkson had satisfied himself that there would be strength enough on the next ballot to nominate Harrison without fail, he withdrew Allison. It was understood that the vote of Iowa would be for Harrison, and this settled the nomination. The Pennsylvania delegation retired and the nomination being inevitable, Senator Quag advised his friends to fall in and cast the solid vote of the State for Harrison. The course of the Illinois delegates caused some surprise. If

the Illinois delegates caused some surprise. It they had gone to Sherman, where their sympathies naturally were, in the light between Harrison and Sherman, it would have been a strong movement in the latter's favor. The fact seems to be that Senators Farwell and Cullom wanted to go to Sherman, but George R. Davis refused to join in the movement. This is ascribed to the fact that Davis's position in Chicago politics is largely dependent upon the favor of The Chicago Tribune, which is bitterly opposed to Sherman, so the delegation remained passive and impotent.

"I think it is only the truth to say that the nomination was thus made by the friends of Blaine, Still there were many other contributing influences, and chief among them the power of the solid vote of the New-York delegation, but while New-York was able practically to shape the nomination, it would not have been Harrison if it had not been for the determination of the Blaine men that he should be the man, and after the action of the California and Iowa delegations. The Alger men took no part, and the Gresham men did not want Harrison, of course. The unity of the New-York delegation is largely due to the honorable course and wisdom of Mr. Depew and to the equally earnest desire of ex-Senator Miller. Senator Hiscock and Mr. Piatt that entire unity should be secured and to their practical sagnety in working it out. It should be added that some of the conspicuous friends of Mr. Blaine have felt, ever since the publication of his letters, that the nomination of Harrison was the best that remained, and among them Mr. Elkins has been working for weeks past with marked success. The Harrison canvass was conducted with great skill and discretion by John H. Michener. Attorney-General, and Colonel W. W. Dudley and their associates."

TO INFORM GENERAL HARRISON ON JULY 4. A FITTING DAY CHOSEN TO COMPLETE THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

Chicago, June 28 .- A meeting of the committee of the Republican National Convention which is to inform the neminees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the action of the Convention was held this morning in the Leland Hotel of Alabama; Legan H. Root, of Arkansas; Paris Marine, of Maryland; T. W. Stringer, of Mississippi; Dr. Frederick L. Burden, of Massachusetts; R. S. Norvall, of Nebraska; Obed Wheeler, of New-York; F. P. Mayo, of Oregon; John C. Dougherty, of Tennessee; L. F. Eggers, of Arizona; G. W. Hopp, of Dakota, and J. Frank Chaves, of New-Mexico.

Morris M. Estee, who was by a vote of the Convention made chairman of the committee, presided, and John C. Dougherty, of Tennessee, was made secretary. On motion of Governor Root, of Arkansas, the time for informing the candidates was left to the discretion of the Chair. Chairman Estee then decided that it would be a very appropriate time to inform General Harrison of his nomination at 12 o'clock noon on July 4, and the Bates House at Indianapolis was designated as the place.

as the place.

The time and place for informing the Hon.

Levi P. Morton will be designated hereafter by, the chairman.

The committee then adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock a. m. July 4, at the Bates House, Indianapolis.

WHY ALLISON'S FRIENDS ARE PLEASED. GENERAL HARRISON'S FORMER SERVICES REMEM

BERED IN IOWA. Des Moines, June 26 (Special).—Reports received here from all parts of the State show that the Republican ticket is received with great satisfaction throughout Iowa. There is very natural disappointment that Allison was not chosen, but it is remembered that Harrison was Allison's friend, and proved his friendship by coming to his rescue five years ago when an overwhelming bereavement called Senator Allison from the campaign in which he was a candidate for re-election to the Senate. General Harrison took his place and defended him against the malicious attacks of Greenbacker Weaver and other Democratic allies. For this Pepublicans of Iowa have held Harrison in grateful remembrance, and now they cordially indorse his nomination. Impromptu ratification meetings were held in many places last night, and to-night several hundred meetings are being held in every part of the State. Some towns have already begun to build

log cabins and recall the days of Tippecanoe. The first ratification speech in lows was made to the crowd in front of the bulletin boards in this city yes at a Whig meeting in Indiana in 1840 and introduc the speaker of the evening William Henry Harrison, who was then running for President. There are so many Hoosiers in lowa that the nomination of Harrison is received with great enthusiasm. The entire State feels also great confidence and satisfaction with Morton.

CALIFORNIANS FALL IN LINE. DISAPPOINTED IN NOT GETTING MR. BLAINE, BUT HARRISON THEIR SECOND CHOICE.

Chicago, June 26.—"Our leader telegraphed for us not to vote any more for him," said Chairman Creed Haymond, of the California delegation, last night. "After his cable message was received, however, we gave him sixteen votes on the first ballot. to quit firing was the order of retreat and to that I am not accustomed. We had it all fixed to nomin Blaine Monday morning, but his pretended friends here have been keeping the wires red hot, urging him to give express orders to his supporters to cease. After Boutelle, of Maine, made that speech in the Convention which he had no right to make, Blaine's candidacy was no longer to be considered. We would still have voted for Blaine had the Alabama and Arkansas delegates, who came first on the roll, united with us. I proposed to them that if they would stay we would still support Blaine. Those cable messages would never have been sent had Mr. Blaine been fully familiar with the situation. He had been misin-formed by pretended friends. Harrison will make a splendid race in California and through the Slope.

He telleves in the equality of all before the law and in the Declaration of Independence as a principle.
When the anti-Chinese crusado began, he and other